

SEN

SENATE. *n. f.* [*senatus*, Latin; *senat*, French.] An assembly of counsellors; a body of men set apart to consult for the publick good.

We debate
The nature of our feasts, which will in time break ope
The locks o' th' senate, and bring in the crows
To peck the eagles. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
There they shall found
Their government, and their great senate chuse. *Milton.*
He had not us'd excursions, spears, or darts,
But counsel, order, and such aged arts;
Which, if our ancestors had not retain'd,
The senate's name our council had not gain'd. *Denham.*
Gallus was welcom'd to the sacred strand,
The senate rising to salute their guest. *Dryden.*

SENATEHOUSE. *n. f.* [*senate* and *house*.] Place of publick council.

The nobles in great earnestness are going
All to the senatehouse; some news is come. *Shakespeare.*
SENATOR. *n. f.* [*senator*, Latin; *senateur*, French.] A publick counsellor.

Most unwise patricians,
You grave but reckless senators. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
As if to ev'ry top it might belong,
Like senators, to censure, right or wrong. *Granville.*
SENATORIAL. *adj.* [*senatorius*, Lat. *senatorial*, *senatorien*, Fr.]
SENATORIAN. *s.* Belonging to senators; befitting senators.
To SEND. *v. a.* [*sendan*, Gothick; *senan*, Saxon; *senden*, Dutch.]

1. To dispatch from one place to another.
There shalt thou serve thine enemies, which the Lord shall
send against thee, in hunger and in thirst. *Deutr. xxviii. 48.*
Send our brother with us, and we will go down. *Gen. xliii.*
His citizens sent a message after him, saying, we will not
have this man to reign over us. *Lu. xix. 14.*
The messenger came, and shewed David all that Joab had
sent him for. *2 Sa. xi. 22.*

My overshadowing spirit and might with thee
I send along. *Milton.*
His wounded men he first sends off to shore. *Dryden.*
Servants, sent on messages, stay out somewhat longer than
the message requires. *Swift.*

2. To commission by authority to go and act.
There have been commissions
Sent down among them, which have flow'd the heart
Of all their loyalties. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

3. To grant as from a distant place: as, if God send life.
I pray thee send me good speed this day, and shew kindness
unto my master. *Gen. xxiv. 12.*

O send out thy light and thy truth; let them lead me. *Pf.*

4. To inflict, as from a distance.
The Lord shall send upon thee curfings, vexation, and re-
buke, in all that thou settest thine hand unto. *Deutr. xxviii.*

5. To emit; to immit; to produce.
The water sends forth plants that have no roots fixed in the
bottom, being almost but leaves. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

The senses sent in only the influxes of material things, and
the imagination and memory present only their pictures or
images, when the objects themselves are absent. *Chyene.*

6. To diffuse; to propagate.
When the fury took her stand on high,
A hiss from all the snaky tire went round;
The dreadful signal all the rocks rebound,
And through the Achaian cities send the found. *Pope.*

7. To let fly; to cast or shoot.

To SEND. *v. n.*

1. To deliver or dispatch a message.
I have made bold to send in to your wife:
My suit is that she will to Desdemona
Procure me some access. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

They could not attempt their perfect reformation in church
and state, till those votes were utterly abolished; therefore
they sent the same day again to the king. *Clarendon.*

2. To SEND for. To require by message to come, or cause
to be brought.

Go with me some few of you, and see the place; and then
you may send for your sick, which bring on land. *Bacon.*

He sent for me; and, while I rais'd his head,
He threw his aged arms about my neck,
And, seeing that I wept, he press'd me close. *Dryden.*

SENDER. *n. f.* [*from send*.] He that sends.

This was a merry message.
—We hope to make the sender blush at it. *Shak. H. V.*

Love that comes too late,
Like a remorseful pardon slowly carried,
To the great sender turns a four offence. *Shakespeare.*

SENSE. *n. f.* [*sensu*, Latin.] The state of growing
old; decay by time.

The earth and all things will continue in the state wherein
they now are, without the least sense of decay, without
jarring, disorder, or invasion of one another. *H. Woodward.*

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SENESCHAL. *n. f.* [*seneschal*, French, of uncertain original.]
1. One who had in great houses the care of feasts, or domestick
ceremonies.

John earl of Huntingdon, under his seal of arms, made for
John Arundel, of Trevice, seneschal of his household, as well
in peace as in war. *Carver's Survey of Cornwall.*

Marshall'd feast,
Serv'd up in hall with sewers and seneschals;
The skill of artifice, or office, mean! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The seneschal rebuk'd, in haste withdrew;
With equal haste a menial train pursue. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. It afterwards came to signify other offices.

SENGREEN. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

SENILE. *adj.* [*senilis*, Latin.] Belonging to old age; conse-
quent on old age.

My green youth made me very unripe for a task of that na-
ture, whose difficulty requires that it should be handled by a
person in whom nature, education, and time have happily
matched a senile maturity of judgment with youthful vigour of
fancy. *Boyle on Colours.*

SENIOR. *n. f.* [*senior*, Latin.]

1. One older than another; one who on account of longer
time has some superiority.

How can you admit your seniors to the examination or al-
lowing of them, not only being inferior in office and calling,
but in gifts also? *Whitgift.*

2. An aged person.

A senior of the place replies,
Well read, and curious of antiquities. *Dryden.*

SENIORITY. *n. f.* [*from senior*.] Eldership; priority of birth.

As in all civil insurrections the ring-leader is looked on with
a peculiar severity, so, in this case, the first prorogator has, by
his seniority and primogeniture, a double portion of the guilt.

He was the elder brother, and Ulysses might be assigned to
his care, by the right due to his seniority. *Erasmus.*

SENNIA. *n. f.* [*senia*, Latin.] A physical tree.

The flower, for the most part, consists of five leaves,
which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose:
the point afterwards becomes a plain, incurved, bivalve pod,
which is full of seeds, each being separated by a double thin
membrane. The species are three. The third sort, that used
in medicine, is at present very rare. *Miller.*

What rhubarb, senna, or what purgative drug,
Would scour these English hence! *Shak. Merchant.*

Senna tree is of two sorts: the bastard senna, and the scor-
pion senna, both which yield a pleasant leaf and flower. *Mart.*

SENNIGHT. *n. f.* [*Contracted from seven night*.] The space of
seven nights and days; a week. *See FORNIGHT.*

Time trots hard with a young maid between the contract
of her marriage and the day it is solemnized: if the interim
be but a sennight, time's pace is so hard that it seems the length
of seven years. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

SENO'ULAR. *adj.* [*seni* and *oculus*, Latin.] Having six eyes.

Most animals are binocular, spiders octonocular, and some
senocular. *Darwin's Physico-Theology.*

SENSEATION. *n. f.* [*sensation*, French; *sensatio*, school Latin.]
Perception by means of the senses.

Diversity of constitution, or other circumstances, vary the
sensations; and to them of Java pepper is cold. *Glauc. Scylf.*

The brain, disordered by a cold, beating against the root
of the auditory nerve, and protruded to the tympanum, causes
the sensation of noise. *Harvey on Consumption.*

This great source of most of the ideas we have, depending
wholly upon our senses, and derived by them to the under-
standing, I call sensation. *Locke.*

When we are asleep, joy and sorrow give us more vigorous
sensations of pain or pleasure than at any other time. *Boissau.*

The happiest, upon a fair estimate, have stronger sensations
of pain than pleasure. *Regan.*

SENSE. *n. f.* [*sensu*, French; *sensus*, Latin.]

1. Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived;
the sight; touch; hearing; smell; taste.

This pow'r is sense, which from abroad doth bring
The colour, taste, and touch, and scent, and sound,
The quantity and shape of ev'ry thing
Within earth's centre, or heav'n's circle found:
And though things sensible be numberless,
But only five the sense's organs be;
And in those five, all things their forms express,
Which we can touch, taste, feel, or hear or see. *Darwin.*

Then is the soul a nature, which contains
The pow'r of sense within a greater pow'r,
Which doth employ and use the sense's pains;
But fits and rules within her private bow'r. *Darwin.*

Both contain
Within them ev'ry lower faculty
Of sense, whereby they hear, see, smell, touch, taste. *Milton.*

Of the five senses, two are usually and most properly called
the senses of learning, as being most capable of receiving com-
munication of thought and notions by selected signs; and these
are hearing and seeing. *H. Woodward.*

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2. Perception by the senses; sensation.
In a living creature, though never so great, the sense and
the affects of any one part of the body instantly make a tran-
scursion throughout the whole. *Bacon's Natural History.*

If we had nought but sense, then only they
Should have found minds which have their senses found;
But wisdom grows when senses do decay,
And folly most in quickest sense is found. *Darwin.*

Such is the mighty swiftness of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves the sense behind. *Dryden.*

3. Perception of intellect; apprehension of mind.
This Basilus, having the quick sense of a lover, took as
though his mistress had given him a secret reprehension. *Sidn.*

God, to remove his ways from human sense,
Plac'd heav'n from earth so far. *Milton.*

Why hast thou added sense of endless woes?
He should have liv'd, *Milton.*

4. Sensibility; quickness or keenness of perception.
He should have liv'd,
Save that his riotous youth, with dangerous sense,
Might in the times to come have ta'en revenge. *Shakespeare.*

5. Understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural
reason.
Oppress nature sleeps:
This self might yet have balm'd thy broken sense. *Shakespeare.*

God hath endued mankind with powers and abilities, which
we call natural light and reason, and common sense. *Bentley.*

There's something previous ev'n to taste; 'tis sense,
Good sense, which only is the gift of heav'n;
And, though no science, fairly worth the fav'n:
A light within yourself you must perceive;
Jones and Le Notre have it not to give. *Pope.*

6. Reason; reasonable meaning.
He raves; his words are loose
As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from sense:
You see he knows not me, his natural father;
That now the wind is got into his head,
And turns his brains to frenzy. *Dryden. Spanish Fryar.*

7. Opinion; notion; judgment.
I speak my private but impartial sense
With freedom, and, I hope, without offence. *Restonman.*

8. Consciousness; conviction.
In the due sense of my want of learning, I only make a
confession of my own faith. *Dryden.*

9. Moral perception.
Some are so hardened in wickedness, as to have no sense of
the most friendly offices. *L'Estrange.*

10. Meaning; import.
In this sense to be preserved from all sin is not impossible.

My hearty friends,
You take me in too do'orous a sense. *Shakespeare.*

This comes out of a haughty presumption, that because we
are encouraged to believe that in some sense all things are made
for man, that therefore they are not made at all for them-
selves. *Mor's Antidote against Atheism.*

All before Richard I. is before time of memory; and what
is since, is, in a legal sense, within the time of memory. *Hale.*

In one sense it is, indeed, a building of gold and silver upon
the foundation of Christianity. *Tillotson.*

When a word has been used in two or three senses, and has
made a great inroad for error, drop one or two of those senses,
and leave it only one remaining, and affix the other senses or
ideas to other words. *Watts's Logic.*

SENSED. *part.* [*from sense*.] Perceived by the senses. A word
not in use.

Let the school tell me, why things must needs be so as his
individual senses represent them: is he sure that objects are
not otherwise sens'd by others, than they are by him? And why
must his sense be the infallible criterion? It may be, what is
white to us, is black to negroes. *Glauc. Scylf.*

SENSEFUL. *adj.* [*from sense* and *ful*.] Reasonable; judicious.
Men, otherwise senseful and ingenious, quote such things
out of an author as would never pass in conversation. *Norris.*

SENSELESS. *adj.* [*from sense*.]

1. Wanting sense; wanting life; void of all life or perception.
The charm and venom, which they drunk,
Their blood with secret filth infected hath,
Being diffused through the senseless trunk,
That through the great contagion dreadful stunk. *F. & Q.*

The ears are senseless that should give us hearing;
To tell him his commandment is fulfill'd. *Shak. Hamlet.*

You blocks, you worse than senseless things!
It is as repugnant to the idea of senseless matter, that it should
put into itself sense, perception, and knowledge, as it is re-
pugnant to the idea of a triangle, that it should put into itself
greater angles than two right ones. *Locke.*

2. Unfeeling; wanting perception.
The senseless grave feels not your pious sorrows. *Rowe.*

3. Unreasonable; stupid; doltish; blockish.
They would repent this senseless perverseness when it
would be too late, and when they found themselves under a
power that would destroy them. *Clarendon.*

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If we be not extremely foolish, thankful, or senseless, a great
joy is more apt to cure sorrow than a great trouble is. *Taylor.*

The great design of this author's book is to prove this,
which I believe no man in the world was ever so senseless as to
deny. *Tillotson.*

She saw her favour was misplac'd;
The fellows had a wretched taste;
She needs must tell them to their face,
They were a senseless stupid race. *Swift.*

4. Contrary to true judgment; contrary to reason.
It is a senseless thing, in reason, to think that one of these
interests can stand without the other, when, in the very order
of natural causes, government is preserved by religion. *South.*

Other creatures, as well as monkeys, little wiser than they,
destroy their young by senseless fondness, and too much em-
bracing. *Locke.*

5. Wanting sensibility; wanting quickness or keenness of per-
ception.
To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus, with an effeminate
countenance, or that hot-spurred Harpalyce in Virgil, pro-
ceedeth from a senseless and overcold judgment. *Pezarian.*

6. Wanting knowledge; unconscious. With of.
The wretch is drench'd too deep;
His soul is stupid, and his heart asleep,
Fatten'd in vice; so callous and so gross,
He sins and sees not, senseless of his loss. *Dryden.*

Hear this,
You unhou'd, lawless, rambling libertines,
Senseless of any charm in love, beyond
The prostitution of a common bed. *Southerne.*

SENSELESSLY. *adv.* [*from senseless*.] In a senseless manner;
stupidly; unreasonably.

If any one should be found so senseless as to sup-
pose man